NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

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SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

THREE STATES TO VOTE WITHIN A WEEK. AREANSAS ELECTS TO-DAY-VERMONT TO-MORROW-MAINE ON THE 11TH-THE ISSUES IN VERMONT. Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine hold State elections either this or next week, being the pioneer states of the Presidential campaign. One of the issues in Vermont is the school question, which will cost the Republicans some votes. The Liberals, however, will generally vote with the Republicans this year, and the party hope to have a majority of 25,000. The candidates and platforms in the three states are set forth below.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES IN VERMONT. CATHOLICS NOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET-THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. FAIRBANKS UNFOUNDED-THE ESTIMATED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 2.-The Republican majority in Vermont next Tuesday will undoubtedly be about 25,000 in a total vote of upward of 60,000. A canvass made by the Republican State Committee, but only partially completed, indicates a more favorable result even than this, but as the counties yet to be heard from contain some of the larger towns of the state, in which the Democrats expect to make gains, it is hardly safe to predict a larger majority than that given Gov. Converse in the State election four years ago. If this was not a Presidential year there would be nothing to arouse interest in the con test here. Both parties have made excellent nominations, and all the interests of the State would be safe in the hands either of Mr. Fairbanks or of Mr. Bingham as Governor. Indeed, Vermont is one of those fortunate States that need but little government. Its Legislature meets only biennially, and completes its labors in six weeks or two months. When the Legislature adjourns the Governor goes home and attends to his private business like any other good citizen, and the only State officers who reside at the capital are the Auditor and Treasurer. The people of many another State in the Union would think the political millennium had surely come if the problem of self-government could be

simplified in a similar degree among them. But while either of the two candidates would make a good Governor of Vermont, there are some questions beside those of national politics which the people of this State are discussing in the present campaign, and which may have a slight influence or the Republican majority next week. One of the mest important of these has been raised by the action of Congress on the proposed Public School amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The foreign population of this State, which is also to some degree a "floating" population, dependent largely upon the prosperity of certain large manufacturing industries, is composed of Irish and French Canadian immigrants. Both classes are generally Roman Catholics, but the jealousy which has always existed between them, growing out of national prejudices, has generally prevented them from acting in concert politically. A majority of the Irish have voted with the Democrats, while the Republicans have secured a considerable portion of the French Canadians. The agitation of the school question by President Grant, the position assumed in regard to it by the Republican party at Cincinnati, and more than all the discussion of it in the United States Senate just before the adjournment of Congress, seem to have alarmed the Catholics of this State and to have carried them as a body, without regard to nationality, into the Democratic party. Of course the Democrats have done everything in their power to encourage this movement, and have circulated very freely among the Catholics of the State extracts from one of Senator Edmunds's speeches on the Blaine amendment, the tone of which was not such as to conciliate this element of the population.

How great a loss the Republicans will suffer from this cause it is impossible to say. It is likely to be proportionately greater here in Montpelier than anywhere else in the State, because the increase of French Canadian voters has been relatively greater here than in any other city, and their desertion of the Republican party here has been almost unanimous. In other places the Republicans hope to hold a part of their Catholic vote. It would not be strange if the Republican majority in the whole State should be reduced at least one thousand, by this cause, from what it would otherwise be.
About seven-eighths of the Liberal Republicans

who in 1872 voted for Mr. Greeley are now acting again with their old party associates, and the Republicans of this State hope that this fact will materially augment Mr. Fairbanks's majority compared with that given by the Republicans in the State election in 1872. This hope is not entirely unfounded, and yet the gain may not be as great as the strength of the Liberal Republican movement here four years ago might seem to indicate. Some of the latter-named class voted for the Republican candidate for Governor in September, 1872, and as it is impossible to ascertain with any exactness how many of these there were, it is equally difficult to say what effect their votes will have upon the

majority this year.

It is almost impossible to find a man of sufficient political prominence to secure him an important mination against whom some political opponent will not find ground of criticism. It is not strange therefore, that the Democrats should accuse Mr Horace Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of this State, of being a "tax dodger," and of inducing religious and educational institu-tions to invest their funds in the securities of railreads in which he was interested, but which bave turned out to be of very little value. The first of these charges is not austained by the facts. The firm of Fairbanks & Co., the richest and best known manufacturing establishment in the State, desired at the last session of the Legislature to obtain an act of incorporation by means of which the stock of the company could be kept in the hands of that brasch of the family which now owns it. This was a matter of their private business, and of course no one could make any objection. But, by a State law. all stock of any company held by a resident of Verment was taxable here whether the property it represented was in the State or not. Fairbanks & Co, have branch houses in nearly all the principal cities of the Union, and in each have always on hand a large amount of manufactured goods, on which they are obliged to pay taxes in the localities where the goods are. They therefore desired to be released from taxation in this State on stock which represented property taxed elsewhere, and introduced into their act of incorporation a provision to

Gov. Peck vetoed the bill, not because it proposed anything which was in itself wrong, but because he was opposed to the principle of special legislation. The bill was afterward amended and became a law, and the matter of taxation was provided for in a general This, as far as I can learn, is all there is in this matter. There was no attempt to evade just taxes, but an effort to escape the payment of taxes twice on the same property, which was successful through

the passage of a general act. I cannot find that Mr. Fairbanks's connection with railreads has been anything but honorable. Some of the people of Montpelier have been disappointed that a railroad was not constructed from St. Johnsbury to this place, but it was their own fault that Fairbanks did what he could to premote the coille Valley road instead. Montpelier was unwilling to give the project that encouragement which was deemed necessary until it was too late, and then, to save itself from the effect of its blunder, secured the Montpelier and Wells River road, in which large sums of money have been invested withect, thus far, any great benefit to the town. It was not Mr. Fairbanks's enmity to this place which Prevented the building of the St. Johnsbury and Republican by 9 majority in the Senate and 23 majority

Montpelier road, and as this is generally understood, I don't believe he is likely to lose any votes on this

The accusation that Mr. Fairbanks induced individuals and towns to invest in the stock and bonds of projected railroads which have never been built, and that large sums have been lost by religious and educational institutions through investments made by his advice, have, I believe, no better foundation than others I have noticed. Vermont is not the only State in which railroad building has been suspended or postponed since 1873, but there are very few instances in which work has been resumed as it has in the case referred to. The dissatisfaction to which the Democrats refer may have existed, but it is hardly likely to be very great, now that its cause

Mr. W. H. H. Bingham, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship, seems to be fortunate in having no enemies even among his political opponents. As a War Democrat his record was good, and by his uprightness and ability he has gained great popularity. A member of the Republican State Committee remarked to me yesterday that the worst thing that could be said of Mr. Bingham was that he was a Democrat. In some parts of the State, possibly in this county, he will receive a larger vote than the remainder of the Democratic ticket.

The contest in Vermont has been a sharper or even than that in Maine. Both political committees have sent their speakers into almost every town and hamlet, and in the more important places numerous meetings have been held. The Republicans have also assessed not only all the State and Federal office-holders in the State, but also all active Republicans in private life. Of course some have not responded, but the sum thus raised is probably not less than \$25,000. This has been spent in paying the expenses of public meetings, in distributing campaign documents, and in making a preliminary canvass of the State. Vermont politicians have not learned the art of frunting up voters who are absent from the State, but the doubtful men have been pretty carefully looked after this year. The Democrats deny having made any systematic assessment, but admit having raised some money through volun tary contributions. The sum has not been very great. They have distributed some documents, but are making no preliminary canvass, so that their estimate that the Republican majority will not be more than 20,000 is at best only an interested

My conclusions are that the election in Vera next week will give no indication of what is to follow in other States in October and November, though a variation of a few thousands in the majority might give encouragement to one party or the other, and in that way have some influence during the remainder of the National canvass. The majority on the State ticket will probably be in the neighborbood of 25,000, a little larger, perhaps, if the vote should go above 60,000, and a little smaller if it should fall short of that figure. The Republican candidates for Congress who are all men of high character and respectable ability will be returned by the customary majorities, and Vermont will once more, as she never has failed to do in the last 50 years, place herself on record as opposed to Democratic principles whether they are represented by Gen. Jackson or Gov. Tilden.

THREE GOVERNORS TO BE CHOSEN.

FULL STATE TICKETS TO BE ELECTED IN ARKANSAS AND VERMONT-MAINE WILL ELECT A GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Elections will be held this month in only three States-Arkansas, Maine, and Vermont. In Ar kansas the election will be for State and county officers. It will occur to-day, the 4th inst. The campaign opened with three tickets in the field-the Bishop Republican (nominated by the younger portion of the party), the regular Republican, and the Democratic-Conservative. At the meeting of the regular Republican Convention several attempts were made to harmonize the two factions, but none were suc cessful. Among the propositions made to the leaders of the Bishop Convention was one to place its nominee for Governor (Gen. A. W. Bishop) on the electoral ticket. He declined, however, to accept the offer. Recently a compromise was effected, Gen. Bishop taking the place of Joseph Brooks on the regular ticket as the candidate for Governor, and the remainder of the Bishop ticket being withdrawn by mutual consent. The two tickets now be-

fore the people ar	Democratic-
Scerelary	Regular Republican. Conservative. Albert W. Bishop. Wm. B. Miller. John N. Johnson, Benton B. Beavers. Henry H. Miller. John Crawfors. Nichoias Stranb. Thos. J. Churchill. Thos. H. Barnes. Wm. F. Henderson. J. T. Jemér. James N. Smithee. W. H. Ginam. George W. Hill. T. Thomas Bates. John E. Eakin.

*Renominated, tPresent Auditor.

	The vote of the State in pa	st years h	ra peen u	a Tollows
	Rep.	Dem.	Total.	Maj.
M.	18 8 President 23,113	19.078	41,190	3,034 R
(3)	1872-President . 41,373	37,937	79.300	3,446 R
0	1872 Governor 41,581	38.415	80,096	3,266 R
	1874-Constitution .24,807 agt.	78,097 for		53,890 for
93	1874- Governor	76,453	74,458	70,453 D
9	1874-Congress22,787	40,938	63,725	18,151 1)
	+The Republicans made no	nominatio	ns, beldir	g that the
0.	zetion of the Constitutional Co	nvention, t	meer was	in the eace

The present Legislature will elect a successor to United

March 4, 1877. That body is o		
		Joint ballet
Democratic majority27	71	98

THE VERMONT ELECTION. The Vermont election to-morrow will be for Congressince, State and county officers, and a new Legisla-ture. The present Legislature is Republican by 28 ma-jority in the Senate and 110 majority in the House. The Republican State Convention adopted the Cincinnati platform, together with a resolution promising an oldfashioned Republican majority for the State ticket in September and for Hayes and Wheeler in November. The Democratic Convention, which was held before the St. Louis Convention, adopted a hard-money platform, declaring against any currency unconvertible with coin. and cemanding that steady steps shall be taken toward

the two parties are	11	
	Republican.	Democratic.
For Sprernor	Horoce Pairbanks.	Wm. H. H. Ringham
Lieut Got	Bestfield Proctor	E. P. Baldwin.
Littleh Wolannon	Toba A There	J. B. Matiocks.
Treasurer	John A. Page.	S. D. Milletocan
XL Vth Congress-1	"Charies H. Joyce.	A. P. Childre
	*Dudley C. Dentson.	
T11.	*Geo. W. Hendee.	John L. Estwards.

option of specie payments. The nominees of

A summary of the vote of the State in past years

Description of the second	Rep.	Den.	Total.	Rep. Mal.	
1868-President.		12,045	56,212	32,122	
1870-Gevernor.	33.367	12,058	45,425	21,309	
1870-Congress.	20. 71	111,478	41,549	18,593	
1872-President	41 491	111,480	53,061	30,001	
1872-Governor.	41 946	16,613	58,559	25,333	
1872-Congress	97.504	\$12,672	50,176	21,832	
1072-Congress	94 599	13,257	36,839	20,325	
1874-Governor.	94 497	16,220		8,217	
1874—Congress.	29,401			# 007,000,00	
t Including 1,550 to District. t Include Dem.) ticket. \$ Inc J. M. Pierce (10d.) : the 1st and 111d 1	ng 583 v duding 2, aut 389 Districts t	otes for to the scattering was: Repu	in the He votes.	t District for The vote o	
Scattering, 325. Th	ere being	no choice	at this el	ection, a sec	á

e was held with the following result: Denison (I 8,295; Poland (Rep.), 4,079; Alex. McLean (Den scattering, 11; total, 13,009; Denison's maj., 2,881. A GOVERNOR TO BE CHOSEN IN MAINE. The election in Maine will occur Sept. 11, and there will be elected a Governor, members of the Legislature, Congressmen, and county officers. The Republican State Convention adopted the Cincinnati platform. The Democrats framed their platform before the meeting of the St. Louis Convention, and declared that gold and silver form the only safe basis of our monethat gold and arrest they also opposed any inflation of the currency. In some parts of the State the Greenback men have made local nominations. The Republicans have renominated Seiden Connor for Governor. The Democrntic candidate is John C. Talbot. The vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by Lot M. Morrill's transfer to the Treasury De artment, was filled by the appointment of James G. Blaine. His term will expire March 4, 1877. His successor will be chosen by the Legislature which meets next January. The present Legislature is

gress, caused by Mr. Blaine's resignation, are to be chosen. The two tickets are as follows:

Districts-I. Thomas B. Reed. Democratic,
John M. Goodwin.
S. C. Belcher.
Solon Chase (Inflation).
Edward K. O'Brien.
Isaac Reed (va.,
J. P. Bonworth. II .. *William P. Frye.

III. Stephen D. Lindsey. Edwin Flye (vac.) IV. Llewellyn Fowers, Lyndon Oak (Ind.) V. Engene Haic. William H. McLellan.

The vote of the State in past years has been as fel-

SUSPENSION OF J. T. WARING & CO.

EMBARRASSMENT OF A LARGE HAT MANUFACTURING

FIRM-LIABILITIES OVER \$300,000. The firm of John T. Waring & Co., whose its kind in the world, has recently suspended payment, and will soon make some settlement with their creditors. John T. Waring, the senior member of the firm, stated to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the liabilities would certainly exceed \$300,000, and the assets would not be sufficient to meet them, although what proportion they bear to each other it would be impossible to state at present. The property was divided scattered, that just now, Mr. Waring said, he was unable himself to understand what the issue would be. A meeting of the creditors will probably be held during the present week, and then the firm's affairs will be arranged. The creditors are, for the most part, New-York wool dealers, of whom the firm purchased the raw material to be used in the manufacture of fur hats and women's skirts, all the processes being performed in the one estab lishment.

The assets available immediately, Mr. Waring said would not be anything like the actual value of the propcity owned by the firm, as it would be very difficult to lispose of the property except at great sacrifice. Mr. Waring's residence, one of the most elegant stone man-sions on the banks of the Hudson, stands in a lot of 55 cres, adorned and cultivated at great expense. This at a forced sale would bring only a small fraction of its est, and it is not probable that the sacrifice will be forced. It is thought that some settlement will be efected by which the firm can continue their business and be flually able to bridge over the difficulty. The operatives have not been discharge!, and all continue to work as usual. There are between 700 and 800 employés, and the closing of the establishment would be a severe misfortine to all these people thus thrown out of an employment in which it is difficult to secure a new engagement, especially at the present time; and i, would also be felt as a heavy loss to tae best interests of Yonkers. Mr. Waring said that it was the first financial embarrassment he had ever experienced, having always from his start in life been very successful in his bisiness relations, and, as he expressed it, he "hardly knew what to make of this." The firm is spoken of on all sides as being very honorable in its dealings, and the highest confidence is expressed in its integrity and honesty. Mr. Belkump of the firm said that undoubtedly work would continue as usual without any cessation, and the ordinary amount manufactured would be turned out this year as usual, unless it should be determined otherwise at a meeting of the creditors. When the works are in full play, 700 or 800 dozen bats are turned out in a day of what are ordinarily known as soft wool hats, and, in addition, a large amount of woolen material for ladies' skirts is made up at the same time. be finally able to bridge over the difficulty. The oper-

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH TEAM.

THE MEMBERS AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE-COURTESIES TO BE EXTENDED TO POREIGN The Irish Rifle Team, which is to shoot the

return match with the American Team at Creedn this month, arrived yesterday by the steamship City of Berlin. As soon as the vessel arrived at Sandy Hook, the information was telegraphed to all the members of the Reception Committee then in the city, and at 1 o'clock, when the vessel reached the dock, Col. Gilder sleeve and many others of the committee, were waiting to receive toem. The greeting on board the vessel was very cordial. Many of the members of the Irish Team and of the committee that waited upon them, recognized opponents in the former international matches. The visiting riflemen had decided to stay at some place near the range, for the convenience of practice, as the time between their arrival and the date of the match was short. Accompanied by the Americans, they at once drove to the Thirty-fourth-st, ferry and took the 2:30 p. m. train for Garden City. They have taken up their quarters for the present in the hotel erected there by the

tain of the team, who took part in the first international match, shot at Creedmoor in 1874, in which the Irish Team was defeated by only one point; W. Rigby, Lieut. G. Fenton, Edward Johnston, W. R. Joynt,

match, shot at Creedmoor in 1874, in which the Irish Team was defeated by only one point; W. Rigby. Lieut. G. Fenton, Edmund Johnston, W. R. Joynt, A. H. Ward, W. G. D. Goff, R. S. Greenbill, J. K. Milner, James G. Pollock, H. Dyas, and Mr. Thynne.

The men who have arrived represent the Dublin Shooting Club. Ulster Rifle Association, and the Waterford Shooting Club. The team of eight to shoot agrinst America will be selected by competition at the Creedmoor ranges. Before leaving Ireland, Major Leech was elected agrint. Although beaten twice before by the American Team, the members hope to win the prize in the coming contest. In the first match, in 1874, the shooting was so close between the two teams that it was thought the honors were equally divided. The American riflemen won then by one point. It was claimed that only for an error made by one of the Irish Team, in shooting at the wrong target, the victory would have been reversed. In the match shot at boltymount, near Dublin, last year, the American Team was again victorious, beating their opponents by about 38 points.

A committee composed of Gen. Alexander Shaler, President of the National Rifle Association; Col. C. B. Mitchell, President of the American Ende Team of 1875, has issued a special programme for entertainments in honor of the rifemen taking part in the Centennial International long-range contest at Creedmoor. On Sept. 4, at 1 p. m., the members of the teams are myited to assemble in the palors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they will be received by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission. They will afterward be presented to The Mayor, at his office, after which they will be driven through Central Park. On Thursday, Sept. 7, the teams will visit the United States forms, by permission of the War Department, and the exervations at Haliett's Point, upon the invitation of Gen. Newton. In the evening they will be presented by Gen. Hawley, will be gread musical programme the American centennial trophy will be pre

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—Total interments to-day, 12, et which 7 were yellow fever cases.

12, or which 7 were yellow lever cases.

C. LUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 3.—A. T. Calhoun, a clerk in the Post-Office in this city, was yesterday detected taking money from registered letters and tried to commit suicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Bishop Gilbert Haven of Georgia preaches a centennial ermon on "Gost's purpose in America" to a large congregation, in the Bromach Street Church, to day.

CAPZ MAY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Two ladies, named Rutherford, of Palladelphia, while riding this afternoon, had their dresses set on are by a spark from a cigar and were ter-ribly burned. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—The first official report shows that there have been 250 cases what published yesterday sport deaths from the control of the cases when published yesterday.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 3.—Bids for furnishing supplies to

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—The Central Railroad Company announces that steamers will leave this port twice a week for New York; that there will be no stoppage in movements in cotton or return freight. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 3.—The plaintiff's attorney,

Astor's property in the case of Asia against Mr.
Astor's property in the case of Asia against Mr.
the plaintif obtained a judgment of \$20,000 against defendant
for the mattreatment of a child. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—Henry Home, a nest crizen of Sarriarne, Mass., was drowned in Fa yesterday while attempting to resear two young has of overboard through the capsking of a saliboat. On ladies, Etta L. Bickierd, was also drowned.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

THE SERVIANS HOLD THEIR OWN. MORE FIGHTING ON THE MORAVA--PRINCE MILAN GOING TO THE FIELD-PEACE UNPOPULAR.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1876. A dispatch from Belgrade says: The Turks oncentrated on the left bank of the Morava at Adrovatz and on the hights near Teschnitza yesterday began an attack on the Servian positions. The engagement became general between Adrovatz and Jedeovatz, and continued intil 11 o'clock last night. Both sides maintained their positions. The battle was resumed to-day, but the result

Prince Milan will leave Belgrade on Tuesday to rejoin the army. He will go first to the Drina, then to the Tbar,

and then to Alexinatz.

From the conflicting statements centained in the Servians official bulletins and the dispatches from special correspondents it seems probable the Turks voluntarily abandoned the right bank of the Morava and took new positions on the left bank. The battles reported from Belgrade are either wholly fabricated or grossly exag-

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Belgrade

Fresh arrivals of Russian reënforcements continue to reach us and to pass on to the front. Fifty, Russian officers came last night, and 40 others, with 30 Cossaeks, to-day. This contingent certainly includes some officers of the Czar's Imperial Guard, and I learn, on good anotherity, that 144 of their comrades have leave of absence for Servia. Already there are more than 1,200 Russians at the front, mostly officers. The presence of these auditaries has completely changed the aspect of the Servian cause. The Russian officers themselves declare they have saved Servia. It is stated they drive the Servians to battle when necessary, as notoriously it often is, with pistol and saber, and shoot down the laggards remorselessly.

The report is contradicted that Lord Odo Russell would replace Sir Henry George Elitot as British Embassador at Constantinopie.

LATEST ADVICES SHOW A GREAT CHANGE. DESPERATE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY-THE TURKS VIC-TORIOUS-ALEXINATZ EVACUATED.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1876.

The Standard's special dispatch from Alexmats reports that the Turks attacked the Servians on bank of the Morova on Friday, their object being to turn the Servian right. At 10 in the morning the Turkish left began to advance. It met with strong resistance, and for three hours little progress was made. The Turks became exasperated and advanced step by step, the Servians re-tiring in good order. At 4 p. m. the Turkish right at-

ALEXINATZ BOMBARDED. A Belgrade disputch to The standard says, simulaneously with the fighting on the left bank of the Morava, the Turkish forces attacked Alexinatz from the right bank of the river. Their bombardment was so effective that extensive fires broke out in the town. It s announced that Alexinaiz has been evacuated, but the fortress is still held by ten battalions, and is defended by powerful artillery. The Government publishes no news,

Krusevatz. Another dispatch to The Standard from Alexinatz states that the Circassians entered three Servian redoubts porth-west of Alexinatz. Mines filled with dynamite were discovered. The Turks have gained a base for operations against two villages which protect Alexinatz

ut confirms a statement that the Turks are marching on

THE MILITARY POSITION CHANGED. Reuter's telegram from Semiin reports that the battle of Friday on the left bank of the Morava resulted disastrously to the Servians. The Turks, after beating the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movemen in the direction of Krusevatz, their object being to reach Deligrad. The Tusks have thus turned the Servian position at Alexinatz, and the entire military position is

The Turks have already reached the hights of Justrevatz, half way between Teschitza and Krusevatz. They are advancing along the road which skirts the left bank of the Morava, crosses the river at Praskovatz, and joins the road between Alexinatz and Belgrade at Jabakovatz, a short distance from Deligrad. Gen. Tehernayeff is now narching with the bulk of his army toward Krusevatz. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reënforcements, and the Servian Minister of War has ordered Gen. Antitch to march to Krusevatz with 12,000 men THE BATTLE ALMOST DECISIVE.

The Times' correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs as

"The 1st of September will be memorable in the annals of Turkey and Servia, for one has gained a great victory, and the other suffered a serious defeat. Fri-day's battle was the battle of the war. On Wednesday I received information that before consenting to an armistice Turkey was determined to take Alexinatz and show the world they were able to crush the insurrection.

THE BATTLE AT ALEXINATZ.

I left Belgrade on Thursday and arrived at Alexinatz at 8:30 on Friday morning. The first shot had been fired. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tehernaceff's right and cut off the communications of Alexinatz with Deligrad. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. I went to the headquarters of Tchernayeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that day would decide the fate of Alexinatz. He said a serious attack against his communications between Alexinatz and Deligrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack he thought Alexinatz would be safe, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again. For some hours the battle was almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it was necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object was guarded by two strong Servian batteries, against which the Turks directed the fire of three of their batteries. The figat continued three hours, with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reënforced their artillery with three more batteries, and advanced, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians made a fine struggle, and brought up another battery, but in spite of all officer battery, efforts, the Turks steadily aivanced. In the mean time the Turkish infantry were busy. From Alexinatz Servian infantry and cavalry hurried out to meet their advance; and the storm of battle began in earnest. Suotnas and Great Aarowatz were soon m flames. The Servians, although forced to fall back did not lose heart. Finally Precilowitz was fired. The Servians were then seized with panie, and whole bat-

The carnage was terrible. The streets of Alexinatz were filled with the wounded and dying. The events of the day culminated in a bombardment by the Turkish artillery which made the houses rock and the hights shake. The Turks pursued flying Servians, pouring in a under which the became weaker and weaker, and at last every one in Belgrade knows that the Servians have been signally de-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. GREAT FIRE AT ST. HYACINTHE.

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Sept. 3.-A fire fire broke out in the western end of this city at 1:30 p. m. to-day, and, fanned by a high wind, soon totally swept the lower part of the city out of existence. The flames ran down both sides of Main-st., tak-ing in their course the St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, National banks, the post-office, markets t-house, factories, and over 80 wholesale court-house, factories, and retall stores. At 3 p. m. the fire had spread by means of burning einders to the three parallel streets and burned everything up. The people had no time to save anything, and at 7 p. m. 600 houses had been burned. A steam fire engine arrived from Montreal by special train at 5:30 p. m., but was too late to be of such service. Hundreds of families are homeless and without food. The less is roughly estimated at \$2,000,000. The Royal, Stadacona, Quebec, Provincial.

The town of St. Hyacinthe is on the river Yamaska, and is 30 miles north-cast of Montreal. It is a station on the Grand Trunk Rallway and has about 4,000

and Royal Cauadian insurance companies are heavily

BRITISH BUSINESS FAILURES. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1876.

Besides the failures in the Cleveland iron bankrupteles announced during the week in trades and

manufactures, the liabilities ranging from \$20,000 to

Advices from Dundee report great depression in trade there. A fortnight ago one of the largest works in tax-town closed, throwing nearly 2,000 persons out of em-ployment. Yesterday Ritchie & Simpson announced that one of their mills would be closed on Thursday next, and also intimated the possibility of having to dispense with all their weavers—between 200 and 300 —in another mill at the same time. The Manckester Examiner to-day reports the failure of Strubin, tea and sagar necrebants, of Moscow, Russin, with large liabilities, of which \$750,000 fall on England.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN

The anniversary of the Battle of Sedan was elebrated on Saturday throughout Germany. All of the newspapers had leading articles in honor of the day, almost all of which are remarkable for their tone of conciliation toward France.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Lord Odo William Leopold Russell, at present British Embassador at Berlin, will replace the Right Hon. Sir Henry George

WASHINGTON.

COTTON CLAIMS. TESTIMONY CONCERNING CAPTURED AND ABAN-DONED PROPERTY-JUDGE CASEY'S EVIDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 3.-The statements, let-

ters, and testimony relative to captured and abandoned property before the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department have just been printed. It appears from the document that the actual moneys credited to the Treasury were \$24,251,269. The total of amounts expended from proceeds of abandoned and captured property, for the purchase of products of the States declared in insurrection, under the act of July 2, 1864, was \$2,465,833. Among the most important testimony is professionally engaged in the prosecution of cotton claims. Beturns showed that there were in the treasury the proceeds of about 640 odd bales of cotton from Vicas burg. They amounted to not over \$125,000 or \$130,000. After some two years' delay and examinations of the matters, Mr. Eveleth had made a report on the Vicks burg cotton, from which it appeared that there were in the neighborhood of 12,000 bales received there and shipped. Mr. Evele'h's report showed that there had been actually sold and had gone into the treasury of th cotton shipped from Vicksburg five thousand and odd bales-the odd being less than 100; witness could not state the exact number. The amount of proceeds is given approximately in the amendment to the second report of Mr. Eveleth at \$925,925 04-some \$800,000 ore than the officers of the Cotton Bureau had returned. No explanation has ever been made as to how or why this discrepancy between the two statements occurred.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS. GEN. BABCOCK'S REPORT ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The annual report of Gen. Babcock, Engineer in Chief of the Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, has been submitted to Gen Humphries, Chief of the Engineer Corps. It reviews at some length the work upon public squares throughout the city during the year, and urgently recommends a sufficient appropriation by Congress to establish within the city a National Zoological Garden, where specimens of all the animals of the country can be collected, and such other varieties as are deemed best. It is not believed that such garden will be expensive, as many of the Smithsonian Institute, and officers of other branche of the Government in the discharge of their regular duties. He submits an estimate of \$200,000 to establish

the work for that year. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are as follows :

ing no appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30

The report of the same officer, Engineer in Charge of the Potomac Water Works, shows that the total consump tion of water in Washington and Georgetown is 24,177, 797 gallons every 24 hours, or about 165 gallons pe ad, estimating the population of the two cities at 146,000. He recommends that measures be adopted to prevent the water from being wasted, and says unless such waste is prevented it will be necessary to lay new

fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where there has been so much smuggiing through the scal lock system. Only one man, it appears, is to have charge of that special subject, and he will have to be argus-cycl to mecomplish as much in preventing fraud as has been done before. Aiready there are reports of great irregularities in the transit of goods over the Panatan Istamus, and one of the twenty agents is to be assigned to duty there. The State Departmental committees have made arrangements with railroads to send voters home at reduced rates. Betarn tickets from Washington to New-York, good until after State and National election, will be furnished at \$10, and to Boston at \$15.

No definite steps have been taken by the Internal Revenue Department against Gov. Tilden to recover the amount chained to be due the Government as an income tax. United States District-Attorney Bliss has placed the facts in his possession before Commissioner Raum, who is giving them a careful investigation. No further action has been taken as yet, and Mr. Bliss will not proceed with a suit until authorized to do so by the department. Should the facts as published be verified by the examination it is probable to at legal proceedings will be begun at once. The investigation will not

The circular to the United States marshals respecting the election laws will probably be issued by the Attor ney-General to-morrow. The copy sent to the President at Long Branch for Executive approval, it is expected, will be returned with his signature about that time. The printers and bookbinders of the Government

Printing Office gave a dinner last night to Mr. Chapp, their chief, at the Arlington Hotel, in congratulation of his reappointment by the President as Government

The Baltimore printers have voluntarily reduced their prices for composition to 40 cents per thousand for day and 45 cents for night work. The Public Printer pays 60 cents for the same work.

GEN. KULPATRICK IN INDIANA. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 3 .- On Friday evening this city was electrified by the ringing eloquence of two speakers who, more than any others, will help to save Indiana for Harrison and Hayes. Gen. Klipatrick and Judge Tomey have completely aroused the Republicans. Judge Tomey have completely aroused the Republicans. Yesterday they were judicant and enthusiastic, enhalinat-ing in a grand screnade to Gen. Kipatrics at Col. Dud-ley's. The General, to satisfy the immense throng, re-sponded in a magnetic speech of an hour, helding to the close the attention of his vast andience. L. D. Stona, Canirman County Committee.

MARSHAL PACKARD RESIGNS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3 .- S. B. Packard having accepted the Republican nomination for Governor, has sent in his resignation as United States Marshai for the District of Louisiana.

THE CHURCHES REOPENED

SERMONS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

DISCOURSES BY THE REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., THE REV. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., THE REV. J. A. M. CHAPMAN, D. D., THE REV. WILLIAM IVES BUD-INGTON, D. D., THE REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.

The congregations of many of the churches in this

city and Brooklyn yesterday welcomed their pastors, who had been seeking rest and strength for their work in various Summer resorts. The audiences were generally large, showing that the vacations of both pastors and people are now drawing to an end. At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix spoke God's presence with men. The Rev. H. Rylance, D. D., at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, preached upon song in worship. At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., delivered sermon upon the offense of the Cross. The Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington's subject at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn was the Resurrection. At the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., preached upon the necessity of shunning even the appearance of evil in Christian life. The Divine beauty of Christ was the subject of the Rev. Charles 8. Robinson, D. D., at the Memorial Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, preached upon Christ's aid in trouble. The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryca, at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, spoke about the discipline of God's children.

GOD'S PRESENCE WITH MEN. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at Trinity Church.

The services at Trinity Church, except on high days and holidays, are substantially the same on every Sunday in the year, with some variations in the music, the communion service being a part of every Sunday's ministration. On the first Sunday of each nonth the rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, preaches the morning sermon at Trinity as the parent church, preaching so far as possible once a month at each of the chapels of Trinity parish. He took for his text yesterday the 7th verse of the 106th Psalm: "Our fathers regarded not Thy wonders in Egypt, neither kept they Thy great goodness in remembrance." By common consent believers and unbelievers admis

the history of the departure of the Israelites as a mar

velous narration, unbelievers referring the story to the

world of fable; those whose faith in Almighty God is inshaken accepting it as illustrating His power and glery. In all this wonderful story, with its amazing events, nothing perhaps was so amazing as the fact that the children of Israel, beneath the very eye of God; in His visible presence, sinned so grossly and lewdly, while in their sight were His intimations of that immediate presence. They feared not to dance around an idolaous image at the base of Mount Sinai capped by the cloud in which God they knew was enshriped. And the pit, the spectators of the judgment on the verge of of frenzy, wrath, and rebellion, accused Moses and Aaron. And this seems to have been their predisposition. The Lord was so near them and they treated Him with such contempt! It seems incredible We taink we had never done as they did; that if we are not better, it is because there are no signs to show us the Aimighty God now before us. In that opinion there is probably a grievous mistake. There are wonders easily discernible, goodness we have not in remembrance, so that a fair comparison may not lead to so desirable a conclusion as we should like. But is it necessary that before men will believe and obey course of nature 1 God is well acquainted with our na ture. He knows our wants. Is not the absence of startsuch garden. The appropriations for the past fiscal year ing owens a proof that they are not necessary to the awakening of the conscience and the inflaming of the were all expended, and no deficiency exists. There beoul with divine love. If so, no life would be without 1877, no report can be made for the probable progress of its prodigies, no part of the church without its recurring Yet these have ceased though the great me diatorial work goes on. We must infer that they are not necessary. Again it appears that the effect of and wonders is transient. "Our fathers regarded not Tay wonders in Egypt." Not that they were different from others, but to-day's surprise loses effect when re-peated on the morrow. There have been days of God's chastisement to nations, days of tribulation, of curses plague, in disaster, yet men seemed no better, rather more hopelessly removed from virtue and religious duty, so that seasons of great calamity were associated with times of awful lecense and demoralization when commu-nities doomed to destruction accelerated their downward-plunge by intensifying their vices. Marvels affected men, but they sank back into the mire and pit from which they were momentarily startled as soon as their curiosity was satisfied. Yet God is not left without a witness. The wonders of

such waste is prevented it will be necessary to lay new mains from the distributing reservoir to obtain enough to supply the city.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

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WASHINGTON Sept. 3, 1876.

Many of the clerks in the Treasury and other departments who were appointed under a Democratic administration are on the list to be dismissed. In the First Controller's office, there are six or seven who have been there over 20 years, having been appointed when Howell Cobb was Secretary of the Treasury. Very many of these elerks are paised with age, and meconpetent to render any efficient service. There are 20 in one department nearly 70 years of age, some of whom have been an continuous service for 50 years. They even creating by successive key and the condition, irrespective of their politics. The plant of the condition, irrespective of their politics. The plant is a subject to the several departments, the executive officers seem to have no choice but to do the sternest justice and tasiff duty by discharging the most inefficient. The responsibility for turning these aged helpiess poor upon tactures which is the subject of the several departments, the executive officers seem to have no choice but to do the sternest justice and tasiff duty by discharging the most inefficient. The responsibility for turning these aged helpies poor upon tactures when the seem of the condition of the number of special enstoms agents made necessary by the Democratic appropriations, will, it is feared, have an injurious effect on the revenue. It will be necessary in great measure to forego much of the watch fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, where fulness along the long line of the Canadian border, wh in remembrance, but is disobetical. Like them we regard not the mountain of Sinal, the desert deliverance; the manna frost, the smatten rock. They are all here, you are walking among them. They are plainly discernible in some special providence, in a household joy or grief, in a maional event, in the sacrament profiered to you, in Divine chastisements and fatherty blessings. If you have not known this it is because you have not wished to know it; possibly becaute the fhought that tiod is so near us is an oppressive thought. The farables perinaps felt thus. The tault is at last in the heart and not in the eyes. There was one in Hades in great torment, who, lifting up his eyes, saw his five brethren, and desired that one he sent from the dead to compet them to repent. And Abraham's answer was, "If they believe not discess and the prophets, neither will they be pentuaded though one rose from the dead." A terrible answer—one that should turn us to the study of our own blessed savior's love, the Spirit's calling, and our own eternal prospects are so many and so clear as to reader aught else unnecessary, and he who is not convinced by them and drawn to God will never be convined though the four kingdoms of Nature should combine to warn hun, and though the spirits of the dead should follow him and conjure him to retrace his steps.

SONG IN WORSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance at St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal) St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Stnyvesant-place and Second-ave., was reopened yester day. The rector, Dr. J. H. Rylance, took his text from Matthew xxvi., 30: "And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the mount of Olives."

This is a simple incident in the life of our Lord, but in

some respects it is a singular and suggestive incident; for it is the only instance recorded by the Evangelists of Jesus having joined in the service of sacred song. And yet there can be no reasonable doubt that He had been accustomed to take his part in such offices with devout Israelites in social and in public worship. For music, wa Israelites in social and in public worship. For music, we know, occupied a conspicuous place in the sacred seleminates of the Jews. And this hymn, which the disciples sang with the Savior at the close of the Pusehal supper, was one in which they had joined, no doubt, on many occasions before in their sweet fellowship. But the point of touching interest for us is the implied fact that Jesus sang. That voice, which "spake as never man spake," now poured forth the sentiments of an explical and fervent devotion in some Helixum melody in harmony with the emotions and anticipations of that deeply solemn hour. We are not told what was

See Eighth Page.